

al.



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 7, 1921
WORK LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL
THE NEW FREEDOM PARTY
UNCLE SAM AND THE DISABLED SOLDIER
THE PRESIDENT'S VETO
STARVING CHILDREN

SIERRA 3-5

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION,

LABOR TEMPLE,
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP



Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Alblon Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Alblon Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921

No. 49

Work Law Unconstitutional

A type of legislation that found considerable acceptance during the years of the war was that conceived with the idea of securing full production and the employment of the full man-power of the State. On this subject we have the following from the Monthly Labor Review:

"The example was set by Maryland and West Virginia in 1917, ten other States enacting laws of the same general type in 1918. To what extent these laws were enforced is not definitely known, nor does there seem to have been much effort to test their constitutionality. They were in general of a transitory nature, limiting themselves by their own language to some such period as the length of the war and six months thereafter, which is the qualification of the West Virginia statute. Although hostilities have long since terminated, the lack of a legal determination of the establishment of peace seems to have left the West Virginia law open to enforcement until a determination by the Supreme Court of the State, on the 20 of May of last year (Ex parte Hudgins, 103 S. E. 327). As indicated, the West Virginia law required every able-bodied male resident of the State, between the ages of 16 and 60 years, to have regular and steady employment for at least 36 hours per week in some lawful and recognized business or employment, with exceptions as to bona fide students during the school term. The grand jury of McDowell County, W. Virginia, on May 13, 1920, found indictments against Clifton Hudgins for not working 36 hours during the week ending April 5, 1920, and also during the week ending April 12th. Judgment and conviction followed a confession of not so working, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out to secure his discharge from custody.

"Various incidents were noted, acknowledged to be extraneous, but at least of collateral interest. Among them was the fact that the petitioner Hudgins was a soldier during the war and participated in the battle at St. Mihiel, various battles around Verdun, the Meuse-Argonne offensive, etc. He was discharged with other soldiers, 'who like himself had enlisted for the duration of the war.' The court remarks that these facts are perhaps not very material, but they should not be overlooked in the administration of a law of this nature, limited as it is to the duration of the war.' It is added, however, that there is no necessity for a decision as to whether or not the war had ended at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, 'for we have reached the conclusion that the Act is unconstitutional and ought to be so declared.'

"The nature of the act is then discussed, no question being involved as to adequate means of support, obligations owed dependents, or any other factor determining vagrancy according to the usual standards. The claim was raised against the law that it constituted an unjust and unreasonable restraint upon personal liberty in violation of the State and Federal constitutions. The court found no justification possible for the law unless under some war power, and this was found not to exist in the States except as it might be exercised by the governor as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State for execution of the laws suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion. 'The statute in no way re-

lates to the raising or organization of the military forces of the State, for State or Federal purposes.' The desirability of full production during the war could give to the State nothing more than 'a semblance of right.' Nothing could be accomplished by 'accusing all citizens coming within the provisions of the act of vagrancy, and as criminals, without reference to their ability to support and maintain themselves and their dependents without work.' Though the police power of the State has never been accurately defined, 'and probably never will be,' it must be exercised so as not to impose unjust or unreasonable restraints upon personal liberty. The act in question was said to involve a violation of this principle, and to be without justification. The discharge of the petitioner was therefore ordered."

ORPHEUM.

The Lightner Sisters and Newton Alexander, surrounded by a large supporting company, including William Taylor, the Dancing McDonalds and ten vamps, will return to the Orpheum next week with their new offering, a one-act musical comedy entitled "Little Miss Vamp." Vaudeville audiences here and everywhere have laughed and applauded these notables as a trio many pleasant seasons, and there are few players before the public who are greater favorites. Elsa Ruegger, a San Francisco idol, also will be welcomed. Few musicians have reached the height attained by Miss Ruegger, who generally is considered without parallel as a 'cellist. She is an internationally famed concert player artist and her artistic career has been a succession of triumphs. Howard Langford and Ina Fredrick, whose names stand for all that is musically humorous in vaudeville, are bringing a new skit called "Shopping." The piece is based on the whimsicalities of the shopping craze. Eddie Clayton and Frank Lennie, who are instinctive fun-makers, will offer their type of nonsensical patter in "The Chappie, The Chap, and the Hat." William Mandel and Company will present "An Unusual Occurrence," which lives up to its name in that its principals really have evolved something new in athletics. Their work has a comedy trend. In fact, laughter is of first importance in their act. This, however, does not alter the fact that they are thoroughly capable performers along the line of physical prowess. Fred Whitfield and Marie Ireland will present their new rural satire, "Umphs-ville," which is a sequel to their former success, "The Belle of Bingville." In their present skit these clever farceurs are afforded an opportunity to carry on the same characters, but with absolutely new material. "An Artistic Treat," with Margaret Stewart and William Downing, is a high-class posing act which duplicates famous art from the sculpture of Paris and America. The offering indicates intense study and practice and the result is about as near perfection as can be attained in this line. The now famous "Portals of the Past" figure as one of the poses. Jeanette Hackett and Harry Delmar, with their extensive company of this week, will repeat their terpsichorean success, "The Dance Shop."

Safeguard your health—refuse sweatshop products. Demand the union label.

THE SECONDARY BOYCOTT.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the so-called secondary boycott was attacked in a statement by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who asserted the court has "joined forces with the anti-union shop movement."

The statement characterized the decision as "a blow at the movement for human freedom and progress," and declared it is "thoroughly in accord with the most ardent wishes of predatory greed."

The court held that labor unions or their members are accountable under the anti-trust laws where they depart from their "normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Gompers' statement said:

"The Supreme Court, in rendering its decision in the case of the Duplex Printing Press Company versus the International Association of Machinists, has joined forces with the anti-union shop movement, the movement to undermine and destroy the only organizations which the working people have for their protection.

"The majority decision fully justifies the statement attributed by the press to Justice Brandeis, in the minority dissenting opinion, that the whole movement of 30 years to place workers and employers on a basis of equality before the law has been nullified.

"I have not read the whole language of the decision, but I have seen sufficient to say that it is in accord with the most ardent wishes of predatory greed, and should be highly satisfactory to those who exalt profits and deny the aspirations of humanity.

"It is a blow at the movement for human freedom and progress. I can only add that the protests of minorities of one day have frequently been the decisions of majorities of the next day."

GARMENT WORKERS.

Names of recently elected officers of United Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 131, were issued Tuesday. Installation will be held Thursday night at Convention Hall in the Labor Temple. Those to take the oath of office are: Anna Culbertson, president; Margaret Stump, vice-president; Kathryn Granville, recording secretary; Sarah Hagen, financial secretary-treasurer; Nellie Casey, business agent; Alice Leo, guide; Nellie Sutherland, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, Lena McDade, Kathryn Barrett and Carrie Hogan; members of the executive board, Mary Bulman, Hattie Mullane, Sarah Hagen, Della Bateson, Alice Leo, Bertha Pirie, and Nellie Casey; Labor Council delegates, Nellie Casey, Sarah Hagen, Anna Culbertson, Kathryn Barrett and Margaret Stump; Label Section delegate, Florence Parkhill.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Officers of San Francisco Branch No. 214, National Letter Carriers' Association, were elected at the last meeting. New officers are: Ralph Vovvbrinck, president; J. J. Shea, vice-president; Conrad Trieber, secretary; James P. Mulhern, treasurer; James J. Burke, trustee; L. Ruffino, sergeant-at-arms; Porter Finney and Walter Richardson, directors.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
 By John E. Bennett.
 (Continued)

War Nature's Instrument for the Liberation of Man.

Nature's third object in her institution of war is to liberate the human. The two words "liberty" and "freedom" have in sociology distinct meanings. Liberty is political, while freedom is economic. The last includes the first, and its condition is the final stage of social evolution of the person on his way to the status of the perfect man. The human has never known freedom and cannot know it until the Call System is adopted. Liberty he has today, in the United States, and in some other parts of the world. It is the right

to equal administration of the laws before the courts and the right to vote. Freedom is the right of the person to have continuously exist a state of society which will at all times receive the full volume of his social service,—whatever service he may have to offer in whatever occupation he elects to follow, and to return him there for a full mete of reward in subsistence. So long as there is in society a man willing to work who cannot find a taker for his services at wages or fees which not only will enable him to maintain his accustomed standard of living, but which will permit him to gradually build forward into a higher phase of life, so long as a farmer has crops, or a merchant goods, which he cannot sell at a price which will allow him a good profit on his cost, just so long freedom will not exist, for the essence of freedom is the converse of these conditions.

Freedom, however, cannot be had until liberty has been secured; that is, freedom is attained through the action of the individual upon the State, and the polling of the vote is the means whereby the individual affects the State to procure freedom. For in order to get freedom monopoly must be expunged; and as monopoly is the perverted use of the force of the State, so the State cannot be moved to alter its conduct and abolish monopoly unless the citizen can compel it to do so by exercising the ballot. In other words, in order to get rid of monopoly and so unshackel freedom, the citizen must move the legislature of the nation—in this country the Congress—to repeal those laws on which monopoly rests.

This acquisition of the ballot by the citizen has been a long-drawn process, and is an achievement in the race of but little over a hundred years. Indeed, with a large section of citizenship—females—it is just now coming into existence. For while the ancient Greeks and Romans voted in assembly on public questions, the earliest method being to strike the sword on the shield—our word *suffrage* meaning in Latin *crash*—yet the device and arrangement of holders of public office being brought under control of a regularly prepared ballot, and standing for office upon distinct political issues,—the principle in other words of representative government, this step in civics is a very recent attainment. Thus it may seem a very simple thing to one who goes into an election booth, and marking his ballot with his choice for office-holders, thrusts it into a box and comes out realizing that he has voted,

FURS

An assortment that pleases everyone. Prices that fit the pocket. See us before buying. Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned.

THE ARCTIC FUR CO.
 2520 MISSION STREET

Hoyt's
 THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market
 Seventh and Market

22nd & Mission
 Geary & Fillmore

There's a Difference

Investigate

Frank G. Bemis
 HIGH CLASS TAILOR

Why Do You Do Business Upstairs?

This question has been placed before me both extemporaneously and frequently.

It is this: I can sell at the same prices or less, and by the volume, which is the equivalent to the down-stairs location, pay \$7.00 and up more salary for the production per suit, and request legitimate value for the extra.

Allow Your Own Self to Solve the Riddle

Why don't you buy upstairs? Learn to put high rent expenses into value and on your own back.

Overcoats \$55.00 and up, with a union label.
 Suits \$55.00 and up, with a union label.
 UPSTAIRS 714 MARKET STREET



283-295 Golden Gate
 Avenue

Western Auto Supply Agency

Open Saturday Nights
 to 9 o'clock

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS
 DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
 CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
 Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101
 2119
 Mission
 St.

Newman's
 REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission
 St.
 At
 17th

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices
 Always
 Reasonable
 Eyes Tested
 Satisfaction
 Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

181 Post Street.....San Francisco
 1221 Broadway.....Oakland
 2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES
 FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE
 SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS
 DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler
 without interfering with your stove.
 Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District

445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140

but this act means the reversion of the whole scheme of government from the lines on which government was started, and to which with few interruptions it held up until something over a hundred years ago. For the act embodies a change from the autocratic State to the democratic State. It means that the people are no longer controlled by the will of the ruler, but that the ruler is controlled by the will of the majority of the people.

For the people to be able to so direct the ruler imports their possession of a degree of culture that enables them to exercise three faculties: (1) They must be able of their own volition to concentrate their activities upon an economic task,—upon regular and sustained labor. (2) They must within themselves have such regard for the rights of each other that they are able to conduct themselves orderly,—to maintain order. (3) And they must be able to engender an ideal of a sociological state or condition which they desire to surround them, and which they believe they may acquire by casting their ballots. The ballot is framed upon what we call "political issues," such issues offering states of society desired by the voter, being either a continuance of the prevailing condition, or some change in its establishment.

The Withholding by the State from the People of the Ballot Was Because the People Were Culturally Unable to Use the Ballot.

At the beginning of government men possessed none of these qualifications. They could not of their own wills concentrate on economic work; they could not obey law, hence they could not maintain order; and they could not conceive of an ordered state of society, wherefore they could not harbor a desire that such should exist. For while the State is a thing in Nature, and obtains among all the higher animals, being that expression of authority which conforms all to orderly conduct for the common benefit, yet there is in primal savagery no organized government administering the State. With savage men the chief person in the tribe is what is known among the American Indians as "medicine man." He is "healer, sorcerer, seer, priest and educator." The strict ritual which binds the savage man, hedging him with taboos, to step aside from which means death—often death by torture, issues from this shaman. There is no other ruler. Only in war is there a chief, who leads in the fray, every man fighting on his own account, though as a member of the horde. With the evolution of the tribe into the barbaric stage the chief becomes king and the shaman, priest. It is then that the functions of the State are exercised. The king issues all laws bearing upon the conduct of the people, that is, in the maintenance of order. The king is backed by the force of society; he has his army and his police. The priest is secondary to the king, and though he promulgates mandates of his own enactment, yet he cannot visit punishment, particularly death, without the king's consent. The field of the priest is economic and domestic, that of the king is political and foreign. The king governs through force, the priest through fear of the unseen, in this manner even holding in check the harsh nature of the king himself.

The early human could not commit himself to any economic task. He wanted to hunt animals and men, and live a roving life in the open. He had no regard for property of others, and no desire to himself accumulate it. What of it he wished he seized, matters not who was its owner. Raids and forays were his delight, his exhilaration. He would listen to no argument, he was uninfluenced by reason, he was amenable only to physical force, he paid homage solely to strength.

To tame this creature and make it possible for an increasing number of humans to dwell upon

the same area in assemblage with him, Nature brought him under the lash. What Initiative there was in society, as embodied in its leading man, the king, she backed by the force of the State. The people were soldiers, slave-masters and slaves. Industry grew upon slavery. The economic work of society was manual labor, and this drudgery was performed by the bondmen.

The Condition of Slavery is Withholding by the State from the Person His Political Rights.

Slavery is a political status. A slave is a man who not only cannot vote, but who cannot exercise his right of making a contract. He therefore is a victim of monopoly. For the State to withdraw from this man the ban it has placed upon him in denying him his rights is to restore to him his liberty. Hence the great movement in society from the beginning of civilization at its sites on the Nile and Tigris, has been for the citizen to get out of the State rights which the State had absorbed, and to hold the State within rigidly defined limits through a written constitution, so that it would be wholly unable to encroach upon the rights of the citizen.

And yet to say that the State had "absorbed" these rights hardly expresses it. It is true the right of contract and the right of ballot are inherent rights in the person. They are rights arising under the third law in sociology—Preservation of Life. They always have existed in the individual, and could never be taken from him. We find, however, at the opening of civilization that these rights are lodged, not in the citizen, but in the State. For the State denying to the citizen any right is for it to convert the right. And we find throughout history as the State slowly evolves, elaborating first one feature then another, precisely as a plant evolves from the seed,—first the shoot, then the root, then the branch, the leaf, the flower, the fruit, the movement being from the uniform and simple to the complex and varied—as this goes on we find the right of contract, and ultimately the right of franchise, issuing out of the State and devolving into the hands of the citizen.

The reason that these rights have not therefore been in possession of the citizen, but have been stowed away in the body of the State, was because the citizen was not competent to use them. As soon as he became competent to exercise them they were withdrawn from their place of storage and attached to him.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

FRENCH RE-APPOINTED.

Will J. French, former editor of the Labor Clarion, but during the past ten years a member of the California Industrial Accident Commission, and at present president of the Commission, has been re-appointed by Governor Stephens for a term of four years. French's tireless energy and ability have made him an invaluable servant of the State of California as member of this important commission and it would be a calamity to lose his services. Doubtless an appreciation of this fact induced the Governor to promptly re-appoint Mr. French.



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodyear and Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

GENUINE TYEE BAIT



**JANUARY
CLEARANCE**

25% off

Entire \$350,000 Stock of
Furniture and Draperies

CASH OR CREDIT

A Wonderful Money-Saving Event
Read Details in the Daily Papers

Phone
Burlingame 497

Res. Phone
San Mateo 1219

**BALDWIN
J. FALVEY Co.**

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

Burlingame

Opp. S. P. Station

Member of the Real Estate Board and Painters'
Union of San Mateo.

M. ZEISS

BEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY

CANDIES, ICE CREAM, FRENCH PASTRY

LIGHT LUNCHEON

Corner Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets

A. H. PETTERSEN

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

Furnishings and Hats

2509 and 2511 MISSION STREET

Between 21st & 22nd Streets San Francisco

THE UNION STORE YOU SHOULD PATRONIZE

Hats
and
Caps

Bohr
HABERDASHERY
2054 MISSION ST.

Latest
Haber-
dashery

THE NEAREST UNION STORE TO YOUR TEMPLE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

UNCLE SAM AND DISABLED SOLDIER.

By Dr. Frank Crane.

(Issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with special permission of the Associated newspapers.)

While there is so much criticism of the Government going on, and now that the war is over nobody seems to have a kind word for Uncle Sam, I would like to call attention to one really good and first class thing he is doing.

The Government has appropriated \$90,000,000 to help all those who have been incapacitated by the war to fit themselves for jobs.

That is quite a tidy sum. Do you know about it? Are you a disabled soldier, or do you know of one? If so, here is the chance to find out that the country that asked men to fight for it is not altogether ungrateful.

Every week hundreds of service men are discharged as cured from the government hospitals, and at the same time returned to civilian status, but these young men in many cases are not physically and mentally able to take up their former vocation. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has \$90,000,000 at its disposal and is prepared to give training to any disabled ex-service man honorably discharged since April 7, 1917, who is unable to carry on at his former work without a real handicap and whose condition makes such training feasible. In this way the government has provided a comparatively happy and independent future for such men.

The government now pays men from \$80 to \$170 per month, according to a man's dependents and the cost of living in the locality in which he is trained. These men are trained at many of the best professional and trade schools in the country; others are trained on the job with some practical firm; still others prefer to keep their present positions and study in night courses without training pay in order to advance themselves.

If a man's eligibility can be established, he can be almost immediately enrolled in a school or placed in training for a trade with some firm.

Men from out of town will be furnished free railroad transportation upon request and given meals and lodging where necessary.

Lack of schooling does not make a man ineligible. The Board will endeavor to train the most illiterate foreigners. Many men think it is necessary for them to leave home towns in order to get training of any sort. As the Board places a great many men in "placement training on the job," it is quite possible that a man can live at home while taking training.

If any man has a reason why he cannot accept vocational training at the hands of the Federal Board, he is urged to bring that reason to the attention of the Board. If he is right, his case will be retired to the Board's inactive files until he wishes to open it again. If he has been misinformed, the Board will set him right. The Board states it is continually running into men who do not know that they may be entitled, for instance, to compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and also to training under the Federal Board.

You may have heard ex-soldiers or others say that the Government drafted them to fight, and now that it's all over, it casts them aside and cares nothing for them.

If you have read what I have written here, you know that is not so.

All you have to do is to write to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 23 West Forty-Third Street, New York City, and you will receive full information.

That does not mean you may have to come to New York. The Board has branches all over the country in almost every large city, including

San Francisco, 521 Flood Building, and you can write and find out.

If you are in any way disabled, why not receive this help. You are entitled to it, and the Board is anxious to find you.

(Copyright, 1920, by Frank Crane.)

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Henry F. Bert-holf of the locomotive engineers, William W. Johnson of the marine engineers, John Smith of the plumbers, Joseph King of the boilermakers, Hans Christensen of the cooks, George E. Reed of the marine engineers, William Callaghan of the marine engineers, Samuel Baxter and Patrick Henebery of the marine cooks.

INCOME TAX IN A NUTSHELL.

Who? Single persons who had net income of \$1000 or more for the year 1920; married couples who had net income of \$2000.

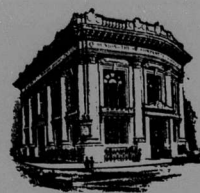
When? March 15, 1921, is the final date for filing returns and making first payments.

Where? Collector of Internal Revenue for district in which the person resides.

How? Full directions on Form 1040A and

Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

What? Four per cent normal tax on taxable income up to \$4000 in excess of exemption. Eight per cent normal tax on balance of taxable income. Surtax from 1 per cent to 65 per cent on net incomes over \$5000.

ONE IN A MILLION

OVER a million people in the state of California are paving their own way to independence.

OVER a million people are thinking ahead,—are planning for future needs,—and opportunity.

OVER a million people in this state have Savings Accounts.

ARE you one of them?

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of San Francisco

Savings Dept.

744 Market Street

The VALENCIA THEATRE Valencia St.

Bet. 13th and 14th

The House of Comfort, Courtesy and Good Plays

HOME OF THE MISSION CO-OPERATIVE STOCK COMPANY

Phone **Park 610** Now for your reservations for
GEO. M. COHAN'S delightful comedy drama

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

Beginning **SUNDAY MATINEE, JAN. 9, 1921**

Prices Evenings and Sun. Mat. 44c, 25c, 11c, boxes 65c

Bargain Mat. Wed. 25c, 11c, boxes 44c

**ALL YOUR FAVORITES FROM THE MAJESTIC
AND REPUBLIC STOCK COMPANIES**

WE ARE 100% UNION

"Factory to Wearer"

YOU

**NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR**

*You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
Union Label from*

Eagleson & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

A UNION THEATRE.

The Mission is to have the first co-operative theatre in the West, the Mission Stock Co.

The Valencia Theatre on Valencia, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, will be opened next Sunday, January 9, 1921, by the former players of the Majestic and Republic Stock companies as a dramatic stock house. It will have the distinction of being the only stock house in America that is controlled and managed entirely by the players themselves. Every member of the company is an old favorite in the Mission, and from all present indications their venture will be a huge success.

The opening bill at the new playhouse will be Geo. M. Cohan's delightful comedy drama, "The Miracle Man," which was the basis of the most successful motion picture production in years.

Every member of the cast will have an excellent part, and the big stage of the Valencia will enable them to produce the play just as it was in New York City and the first time at popular prices.

The company is as follows: Victor Donald, Florence Printy, James G. Edwards, Martha Biehle, Kathryn Wayne, Albert Van Antwerp, Billy J. Mack, Frank S. Stevens, Bert Van Cleve and others. Every member belongs to the A. E. A., affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

OPINION "MOLDER" IS BLIND.

"There are few literate Americans so poorly informed," writes President Gompers, in American Federationist, current issue, on the charge made by Frank Munsey, Eastern newspaper publisher, that "the growing menaces of our country" are "organized labor, bolshevism, socialism and I. W. W.-ism."

"It is almost impossible to deal with such utterances in a spirit of moderation," says President Gompers. "It is difficult to resist the use of the only kind of language that could make an impression on minds so blind to all great facts of hour."

"Mr. Munsey's misstatements are so glaring and so bold that one wonders whether he is merely deceiving others or whether he is only deceiving himself."

"Can it be that he actually believes American trade unionism, bolshevism, socialism and I. W. W.-ism to be identical? Can it be that he is so profoundly ignorant of the differences between the constructive and evolutionary philosophy of the American trade-union movement and the revolutionary and destructive theories of fantastic aggregations which he couples in the same breath with organized labor?"

"It is gratifying at least to know that if these are the views of Mr. Munsey, there are few Americans who are so poorly informed to so publicly betray their lack of information."

"Perhaps, since that is the case, it may be as well to let the public be the judge, merely adding here that he has now successfully carved his niche alongside the niches occupied by Gary and the types of reactionary industrial autocrats who believe they have the mandate for oppression, repression and mastership of the masses of our people."

"There is a philosophy in the spirit of freedom and justice not yet understood by Mr. Munsey and his prototypes."

**DIVIDEND NOTICES**

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1920, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 3, 1921. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st. JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.; North Beach Branch, Columbus Ave. and Broadway. For the half-year ending December 31, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1921. Dividends not called for will be added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will earn interest from January 1, 1921.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Sts.; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts. For the half-year ending December 31, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1921. Dividends not called are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will earn interest from January 1, 1921.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1921. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will earn interest from January 1, 1921.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery st.—For the half year ending December 31, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 1, 1921; dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will earn interest from January 1, 1921.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

The Largest Exclusive Stove Store on the Pacific Coast
Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.
STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS
FOR ALL MAKES
2205 Mission St. Phone Mission 4061
Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BENDER SHOE CO.
"The Family Shoe Store"
2412 MISSION ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Near 20th Street Phone Mission 9409

Telephone Mission 6260
REHFELD BROTHERS
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS AND FURNISHINGS
2644 Mission Street SAN FRANCISCO
Between 22nd and 23rd

BEST QUALITY OF MEAT AT THE
EMPIRE MARKET
2374 MISSION STREET
Near Twentieth Street SAN FRANCISCO

3 Stores GET YOUR "KELLY"
at
The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats
UNION MADE
96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

Class A construction

That's what you get in Boss of the Road Overalls—every time. Along with the best materials and a roomy cut that insures perfect comfort to the wearer. These famous Overalls give you your money's worth—you know it!

Look for the bulldog on the label. He's your protection.

NEUSTADTER BROS., Manufacturers

San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921.

Flour and sugar have both gone down very materially in price, but the bakers are still delving deeply into the pockets of the consuming public.

Emma Goldman says the best remedy for Bolshevism is a journey through Bolshevik Russia. She is in Russia and knows what she is talking about, and she knows that nothing but the practical experience could have convinced her as to the undesirability of the scheme. There are some others just like her and they should be treated with the same medicine administered to her. In no other way can they be cured of the disease from which they are suffering and some of them are so simple that even that cure might fail to produce results. A trip to Russia, however, would relieve the people of this country of the plague of their presence.

Self-interest is always to the fore with many of our people, and they are not very particular what the occasion is so long as it gives them an opportunity to promote their own advantages. Take the recent gangster crimes in this city as an illustration. Public indignation was aroused to a high pitch because of the fiendishness of the criminals, whereupon some persons began at once to make the affair serve their own selfish ends. Newspapers began publishing mushy, sentimental lies dealing with the outrage and its principals solely for the purpose of gaining public favor; politicians of various stations from judges on the bench to the neighborhood boss used the vicious offense to attract public attention and approval to themselves; organizations passed resolutions condemning the felons and offering assistance to the authorities out of a desire to win public applause for the institutions and their officers. The inking this piece of wickedness gave hypocrisy was astonishing, and the way the hypocrites went to it was no less amazing. It was sickening to watch the scramble of little-souled self-seekers to get on the band wagon and play to public sentiment and clamor. The unadulterated chicanery displayed so broadly in this terrible affair was really nauseating. About the only feature of the whole proposition that had a healthy tinge was the tribute this conduct paid to the power of public opinion. Satellites who in olden times would have bent the pregnant hinges of their knees to potentates that thrift might follow fawning, now do their genuflecting to the people. And, if we must have such individuals, the change is, at any rate, for the better.

The President's Veto

The Chronicle, in criticising the President's veto of a bill seeking to wipe out a clause of the Clayton act which forbids the purchase of supplies by any railroad from any company in which its officers are interested, says:

"The Clayton law assumes that railroad officials will habitually be false to their employers and seek to get personal benefit by purchasing or inducing purchases for the railroads at exorbitant prices. That is a scandalously unjust presumption against a class of men who could only obtain and hold their positions by demonstration of great ability and high standards of honor. No specific charge has been made against any of them."

That is a rather interesting statement because some of us possess memories that are not so defective as that of the writer of that tribute to the honesty of railroad officials. Some of us have a rather vivid recollection of President Mellen and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. But, perhaps, in the interest of better times for big grafters, we should shut our eyes to the facts and vigorously condemn the President for entertaining the thought that Congress acted wisely when it passed the law which did not attribute rigid honesty to the agents of big business. Little crooks ought to be suspected, and even tried and convicted in the courts, but the finger of suspicion should never point in the direction of big business. It is only the little fellow who can possibly be dishonest. A street sweeper may, by loafing a few minutes a day, defraud the taxpayers out of a few cents, but anything a railroad president does is necessarily right because his offense is of some magnitude, and it is the amount a man steals that makes him despicable or respectable.

The section suspended makes it unlawful for railroads to purchase materials from concerns in which railroad officials have a pecuniary interest. It compels them to make all purchases in competitive bidding, to be regulated and controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

When this provision was originally enacted it was intended to protect small stockholders from the rapacity and criminality of those who control the railroads. Congress, fortified with information gleaned in numerous official investigations, knew that railroad contracts were reeking with graft. The resources of the carriers were being diverted from the treasuries into the bank accounts of looting insiders.

Now the section does more than that—it protects the public from these practices. The transportation act guarantees the railroads a net income of 6 per cent. and before that is paid funds for necessary operation and maintenance must be provided. By securing fair and open competition, as the law intends, there would be a reasonably honest and efficient conduct of transportation.

But the railroads, flushed with previous successes, are not going to have any interference with their schemes if they and Congress can help it. They do not want any law standing in the way of the shady transactions that are in contemplation.

In the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission is proof that the railroads pay from 40 to 100 per cent more for supplies obtained from inside contractors than they cost in open bidding. Locomotive and car concerns are closely interlocked with the railroads, and they are favored in contract awards to an extent that would shock popular consciousness were the facts widely known. An official of the Pennsylvania admits that his company pays to the Baldwins for a locomotive \$22,000 more than the same engine can be constructed for in its own shops. That \$22,000 must be added to freight and passenger charges. In the aggregate these excess payments mount up into the tens of millions of dollars. And Congress, without a roll-call, decrees that the people must pay, and the Chronicle condemns the President of the United States for protecting the public interest by vetoing the amending bill.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Wall Street Journal calls the American Legion a selfish organization. Surely it could have been nothing but selfishness that induced men to go into the army at a dollar a day and take a chance at losing their lives on the battlefields of Europe. But it certainly was unselfishness that induced the subscribers of the Wall Street Journal to stay at home and out of danger while they piled up millions in profits. It is not at all unlikely that the great mass of the American people will fail to appreciate the reasoning of the Wall Street Journal.

Defenders of steel oligarchy "explain" this trust's refusal to sell its products to contractors who employ union labor. "Steel owners have taken a leaf out of organized labor's book," they say. "Labor often refuses to work with non-unionists." There is no comparison between the motives or the methods of organized labor and Garyism. The blacklist operates secretly. The leader of this sinister band in the employ of steel is now under indictment in New York City because he refuses to acquaint a lawful commission with his trust connections. The strike is open. It is subject to the white glare of publicity. The steel trust bases its blacklist on a desire for cheap labor, which means more profits. The unionist strikes to hold his living standards. The fact that steel prefers non-unionists justifies his fears that he cannot hold his gains and work with those who decline to aid him in maintaining wage scales and working conditions. To the steel owner, less profits do not mean less milk and warm clothing for his babes and family, but that's what less wages mean to the worker. To say there is similarity between steel's quest for profits and the unionist's refusal to work with non-unionists is to ignore morals, ethics and elemental justice. To Garyism labor power is but a thing, merchandise, a commodity, as are ships, blast furnaces and railroads. This is the far-flung cry of the Egyptian task master, the Roman slave holder and feudal lord.

The statesmanship of the school of William Randolph Hearst is working havoc with us. It is, to say the least, the wonder of the New Year. After haughtily turning down the League of Nations and its possibilities of making friends of forty-six nations, bound together with bonds of peace and trade, and being suddenly called down to earth by his pesky advisor George Bernard Shaw with the information that we are soon to be warred against by Great Britain and Japan, Hearst is frantically casting about in his New Year editorial for possible friends and allies of the United States among the remaining nations of the earth. Sad to relate, he is forced to admit that our prospects have narrowed down to two, China and Russia. As to the latter, he entertains some doubt, as well he may, consequently it results that we may really enlist on our side only poor, suffering, backward and impotent China. What will the American people think about such diplomacy? It looks fearfully like repeating the isolating stunt of the "splendid" diplomacy of the Hohenzollern. For, if a break in international relations should occur, can we not be sure that the forty-six peoples will build a tariff wall high enough to exclude the United States? And if this should come to pass, would we not be economically blockaded as effectively as Russia has been during the last three years? There is only one thing to prevent it, as common sense can see, and that is to throw the Hearstian and Shavian policy overboard. And that is just what will happen. Sic transit gloria—Hearstia atque Shavia.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Why are school teachers like Ford cars?"
"Because they give the most service for the least money."—Life.

Cheer up! If the reformers use up all the "blue" for the "blue"-law Sunday, there won't be any left for blue Monday.—Columbus Dispatch.

"You only kiss me now when you want money."
"Gracious, George, isn't that often enough?"—The Bulletin (Sydney).

"You can't judge people by their name."
"Is that so?"
"One might think from the name that a grass widow was green."—Lyre.

After an absence of four years a certain man went back to visit his old home town. The first four people he met didn't remember him and the next three didn't know he had been away.—Polo (Mo.) News-Herald.

"Ah shuah does pity you," said a colored pugilist to his opponent as they squared off.
"Ah was bohn with boxing-gloves on."

"Maybe you was," retorted the other; "and Ah reckon you'se goin' to die de same way."—Boston Transcript.

The dog stood beside the news stand, and the tears rolled down his nose and dripped upon the floor.

He was a nice dog of the kind that is advertised as the breed that "will eat anything; very fond of children." The commuters were sorry for the animal. It seemed a shame that such a fine dog should be so unhappy.

"Poor old fellow!" murmured a woman. "He's lost his owner!"

A little girl who was watching the dog chimed into the conversation.

"No, he ain't, lady," she said. "His teeth got stuck on taffy and he can't get his mouth open."—San Francisco Bulletin.

In the old days of the draft—stories are popping up about them even at this time—an examiner was putting Sambo through the usual course of questions.

"Any previous military experience?" he asked.
"Lord, yes, boss," replied Sambo. "Ise an old-timer. Ise been shot at three times befo' they ever was a war."—American Legion Weekly.

Near Pawhuska, Oklahoma, is an Indian who had gone into the real estate business and accumulated several houses. Recently he began receiving complaints that a tenant was stealing chickens from neighbors hen roosts.

Then the lease expired and the tenant made application for renewal. All he got was the laconic note:

"No! White man too much dam coyote."—American Legion Weekly.

The dispute in the corner of the Y hut had become acrid and when a burst of more highly explosive language than before went up the secretary decided the time had come to stop it.

"See here, my man," he said strolling over. "You'll never get to Heaven if you talk that way."

"I ain't going to Heaven anyway," replied the soldier with conviction. "I'm going to the other place. I own that joint."

"You own it? That's no way to talk."
"Sure, I own it. My captain gave it to me this morning."—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CONQUEROR.

I have no patience with the man who says,
"Another day is gone."
Give me the man who sings in thick of night,
"Soon will be dawn!"

I have no patience with the man who holds
Life as a beggar's tale,
Give me the man with iron will to climb
And courage not to fail.

He dies indeed who never sees the sun,
Nor hears the song of rain,
But his is immortality on earth,
Whose every loss is gain!
—Morris Abel Beer in N. Y. Sun.

STARVING CHILDREN.

An appeal for the thousands of Armenian orphans being cared for in Near East Relief orphanages is contained in a statement by Colonel William N. Haskell, formerly Allied High Commissioner to Armenia and director of relief activities in the Caucasus, given out today by the Near East Relief, 333 Mills Building, San Francisco.

"American aid unquestionably has saved hundreds of thousands of lives in the Near East," Colonel Haskell declared. "I may conservatively say that the Armenian people as a nation would have ceased to exist if American food supplies, clothing and medicines had not been provided during the past two years. This is not alone my opinion, it is a recognized fact throughout the Near East. The Armenian government has taken the trouble to convey in writing this information to me. The present problem in the Near East from a relief standpoint is one of saving human lives. The Armenians have suffered tremendously during the past six years. They have suffered deportation at the hands of the Turks, with attending cruelties, massacre and starvation.

"Their towns and villages have been destroyed and all forms of industry paralyzed. Their only real hope is in the generosity of the American people and it is to the credit of the American people that they have generously and unselfishly responded and are still responding, to this humanitarian call.

"I am glad to have had the privilege of doing my bit in relieving the distress in one section of the Near East, namely, Transcaucasia and especially in Russian Armenia, where, upon my departure, I left an enthusiastic group of Near East Relief workers to carry on the activities in Transcaucasia.

"Everywhere in the large area under my influence no such thing as prejudice against race or creed existed. The mere fact that a person was hungry or sick, or in need of clothing, was all the credentials that were required for American assistance, providing it could be established that there was no other source from which these necessities could be provided.

"Many orphans, of whom there are twenty-five thousand in Transcaucasia alone, are still entirely dependent on America for the actual necessities of life. These orphans were accepted in American institutions for total support, and insofar as these orphans are concerned, there is, undeniably a continuing obligation on the part of American people, through its incorporated agency, the Near East Relief, to see to it that this work shall not be abandoned, at least until some mandatory power, or some responsible government, is set up in the country to assume this responsibility."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The "Hot Slug," organ of the Linotype Society of Chicago, in its December issue, under the caption of "Get Busy—The Employers Have Opened the Scale," says:

"The officers of No. 16 were notified by the representatives of the newspaper publishers that they have opened the scale and are demanding a thirty per cent reduction. The notification was received on December 22, the last day but one before the expiration of the time allowed in the agreement for either party to open negotiations.

"The thirty per cent reduction is much larger than the last increase, and a far greater reduction than has occurred in the cost of living. Official statistics prove conclusively that in Chicago the decrease in the cost of living since the present scale went into effect is less than two per cent. This arrogant attempt to reduce wages in the printing industry is merely a part of the general tactic on the part of employers of labor throughout the United States to beat down wages, lower the standard of living and disrupt the labor organization.

"It is only the past few months that we have received a wage commensurate with that of other skilled workers in other industries, and we must not only maintain the present wage, but exert all our energy to increase it.

"Keep it open until we secure conditions fit for men of the standard demanded for printers."

A. E. Geise, a member of the I. T. U. with a wide acquaintance among the printers of San Francisco, sent holiday greetings to his friends here in the form of copies of the Christmas number of the Mississippi Bulletin, ship paper of the U. S. S. Mississippi, which was stationed in San Pedro Harbor when the December 25 edition of the Bulletin was issued. Mr. Geise has been a member of Uncle Sam's navy for some time and now holds the office of ship's printer aboard the Mississippi. The Christmas edition of the Mississippi Bulletin, "the sea's greatest newspaper," is a credit to its producers from either an editorial or typographical viewpoint.

Death has laid a heavy hand upon the family circle of Mr. D. G. Shannon of the Chronicle Chapel recently. Only a few months ago Mr. Shannon lost his father. Last Christmas Day Mrs. Mary J. Murphy, mother of the wife of Mr. Shannon, succumbed at her home in this city. Friday, December 31, Ellen Maria, wife of the late William H. Shannon and mother of Daniel G., William H. and Grace Shannon, passed away. Mrs. Shannon was a native of Bangor, Me. Her funeral was held last Monday from Sacred Heart Church, the remains being interred in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Shannon has the heartfelt sympathy of all his friends in his hour of deep bereavement.

Louis A. Bickell came down from Ely, Nev., to spend the holidays in the bay region. Lou brought his traveling card with him and may decide to remain in California, at least during the winter months, when the weather is rather severe in some parts of Nevada.

The employees of the H. L. Beck Printing Company were happily surprised at Christmas time when the company presented them with a bank and a ten dollar bill as the foundation for a larger bank account. Besides this evidence of good-will the employees of the company were given full pay for time off duty at Christmas. Not a bad example, is it? Who's next?

Mrs. Martha Webb, wife of William A. Webb, a member of No. 21 employed in the composing room of Upton Bros. & Delzelle, succumbed to a lingering illness New Year's Day. A sister of Mrs. Webb preceded her to the great beyond only two weeks before the former answered the final summons. Surviving Mrs. Webb, besides

the young husband, are two little daughters, Mildred and Verna Mae, aged 11 and 10 years, respectively. The remains of Mrs. Webb were laid to rest in Cypress Lawn Cemetery last Tuesday. Mr. Webb's fellow members in No. 21 sympathize with him deeply in his sorrow.

Those who accepted invitations to the annual open house and dance given by the Allied Printing Trades Club New Year's Eve are expressing no regrets. The clubrooms in the Kamm building were thronged throughout the evening and early morning hours by guests of the club, who enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. Dancing to the strains of music furnished by a wide-awake jazz orchestra was the principal form of entertainment, while a bountiful supply of refreshments of a pleasing quality were provided. The affair was pronounced a distinct success by all those in attendance, the club members were voted royal entertainers, and the only lament heard was that New Year's Eve comes but once a year.

Charles P. Stiles of the Chicago Herald and Examiner, who included San Francisco in his itinerary on returning home from the 1915 convention of the International Typographical Union, which was held in Los Angeles, is at Hot Springs, Ark., taking treatment for muscular trouble, and is reported as being in a very weakened condition. Mr. Stiles, who is a former president of No. 16, has always been active in promoting his fellow workers' welfare. While he was in San Francisco he renewed many old acquaintances and made a number of new ones, who will regret to learn of his misfortune. Letters addressed to Mr. Stiles at the Central Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., undoubtedly will be received by him. He is one of those courageous and tireless workers for the cause of trade unionism whose services call for the expression of an unlimited amount of appreciation.

Eighteen thousand workers in the New York

WE LOOK FOR UNION LABEL
WHEN BUYING

Siegel's Shirt Shop

MENS' FURNISHINGS
HATS AND CAPS

2234 MISSION ST.

Between 18th & 19th

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Dr. Andrew N. Logie Dr. Clarence A. Kline
We specialize on Continuous Vision and
Kryptok Glasses



OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

Affiliated with California Hospital Association

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

2048 MISSION STREET

S. P. Watch Inspectors

Phone Market 7097

Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone Market

1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Which was the
First Garment
in America to
Bear the Union Label
?

**Carhartt
Overalls**

Made on the Pacific Coast

book and job printing trade were awarded wage increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 a week by the decision of an arbitration board handed down December 24. The job compositors were given an increase of \$5 per week, which brings their minimum scale up to \$50; the job pressmen's scale was raised to \$44 per week from \$40; the press feeders were granted \$43 per week, an increase of \$4, and the job press feeders were given a raise of \$3 per week, making their scale \$32. By an award given by another board of arbitration the following crafts had their wages increased as indicated: Paper cutters, \$3.50 per week; sheet straighteners, \$3; paper handlers, \$3; mailers, \$3; bindery women, \$2.50. In all cases the awards are retroactive to October 1, 1920.

Writing from Northwestern University School of Law (Chicago) to a San Francisco correspondent, Wiley K. Galloway says he is just con-

cluding a course at that institution in the subject of agency, which he is supplementing with a course of employers' liability. The "Judge" imparts the information that he will return to California on completing his law studies and engage in the practice of his profession here. Mr. Galloway says conditions in Chicago are good, printorially and climatically speaking. Welcome to our city, "Judge"!

The Broken Towel.

When I think of the towel, the old-fashioned towel

That used to hang up on the printing-house door,

In these days of shoddy I know of nobody

Who can hammer out iron to wear as it wore.

The devil who used it, the tramp who abused it,

The comp who got at it when these two were gone,

The make-up, and foreman, and editor (poor man),

Each rubbed some grime off while they put a heap on.

In, over and under it was darker than thunder,

Rougher than poverty, harder than sin;

On the roller suspended it never was bended,

And flopped on the wall like a banner of tin,

It grew harder and rougher and blacker and tougher,

And daily took on a more inky hue,

Till one windy morning, without any warning,

It fell to the floor and was broken in two.

—Selected.

Johnny liked ice cream, but he drew the line at turning the freezer. One day when his mother returned home she was agreeably surprised to find him working away at the crank as though his life depended on it. "I don't see how you get him to turn the freezer," she said to her husband; "I offered him a dime to do it."

"You didn't go at it in the right way, my dear," replied the husband. "I bet him a nickel he couldn't turn it for half an hour."

WAITERS' ELECTION.

The annual election of the Waiters' Union was held at headquarters last Tuesday and resulted in the election of Jack Weinberger as president, Selig Schulberg as vice-president, and Hugo Ernst, secretary.

Other officers chosen are: A. Davidson, A. J. Gibbon and Charles Lardi, trustees; Hugo Ernst, H. W. Van Dyck and J. Weinberger, delegates to the local joint executive board; delegates to the Labor Council, Theodore Johnson, H. W. Van Dyck, J. Weinberger, Selig Schulberg, Hugo Ernst, William Turner, Stephen Szvitanko, C. F. Helbig, O. W. McGuire and John Fink; executive board, Harry Le Galla, Julius Urban, C. Rosencranz, Fred Emery, Charles Parsons, Frank Lenz and C. F. Helbig; William Turner, business agent.

NOTICE !

DR. A. B. POWELL ANNOUNCES HE IS RESUMING HIS PRACTICE AT 805-6-7 GILLETT BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

Treating by

CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENTS

ELECTRICITY

OR

MEDICINE, IF NECESSARY

THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN—STOMACH, LIVER, THROAT, SKIN, PROSTATE, COLON AND RECTUM, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, GOITRE, FISTULA AND CHRONIC HEAD-ACHES.

HOURS, 10-12, 2-5; TUES. & THURS. EVES., 7-9

PHONE DOUGLAS 1154

CONSULTATION FREE

ECONOMICAL LAUNDRY CO.
3314-24 Army Street San Francisco
Phone Mission 654
UNION LAUNDRY FOR UNION PEOPLE

You Can Get It at
SCHLUETER'S
Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!
2002 Mission St. Near 16th Street
2768 Mission St. Near 24th Street

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

GRANAT BROS.
MISSION'S LARGEST JEWELERS
Jewelry Manufacturers
ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION
2242-2248 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Market 98

GODEAU FUNERALS
Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is
Independent of the Trust
Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.
JULIUS S. GODEAU
41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
Telephone Market 711
Branches:
Oakland
Los Angeles
Stockton
Columbus Ave., S. F.

MOGUL UNION MADE Overalls

Every seam in Mogul overalls is fortified by an extra stitching of stout, undyed thread. You never hear of a Mogul ripping.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY

32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



More Wear For The Money

TENURE FOR TEACHERS.

Dedicated to the great task of making the public school a really efficient servant of democracy through raising the standards of the teaching profession, the California State Federation of Teachers has framed for presentation at the next session of the Legislature a measure giving to all teachers of the public schools of the State maximum security of positions compatible with the best interests of the people.

The proposed Tenure Law is written along these lines:

1. After the lapse of a probationary period of not less than two years, the position of the teacher shall be permanent, subject to the following qualifications:

2. All dismissals, both during and after probation, shall be for causes definitely embodied in the educational law, such as gross insubordination, inefficiency, and conduct unbecoming a teacher; and

3. After the expiration of the probationary period, a teacher dismissed for any cause, including inefficiency, shall have the right of a trial to be conducted by a board of seven, chosen as follows: Three by the school board, three by the teacher, the six to elect a seventh, who shall not be a member either of the school board or of the teaching force.

At all hearings the teacher shall have the privilege of being represented by counsel. Appeal from the decision of the trial board may be made to the civil courts, whose decision shall be final.

The momentous importance of these proposals, especially to principals and classroom teachers, is evident from a glance at the present State laws governing teachers' tenure. Section 1609 of the Political Code, while allowing the election of any superintendent or assistant superintendent for four years, provides as follows:

"No Board shall enter into any contract with such employees (teachers, janitors, etc.) to extend beyond the close of the next ensuing year; except that teachers may be elected on and after June 1, for the next ensuing school year, and each teacher so elected shall be deemed re-elected from year to year thereafter, unless the governing body (Board of Education or Board of School Trustees) of the school district shall on or before the tenth day of June give notice in writing to such teacher that his services shall not be required during the ensuing school year."

Section 1793 provides that a teacher may be dismissed at any time for such causes as insubordination, unprofessional conduct, or evident unfitness for teaching. Under Section 1698, in case of dismissal of any teacher before the expiration of any written or oral contract entered into between the teacher and the board of trustees for alleged unfitness or incompetence or violation of rules, the teacher may appeal to the school superintendent of the county.

Thus under the present law tenure of position for teachers stands on a yearly contract entered into between the Board of Education and each individual teacher and terminable by the Board on written notice not later than June 10, but terminable at any time earlier if the Board can sustain such charges as insubordination and unprofessional conduct. Such regulations, though evidently based on the best intentions, are liable to work serious injustice to the teacher and are even open to serious abuse.

Teaching is a highly technical business demanding years of careful preparation. Thus the specialist in history seeks constant employment as a teacher of history; his field of expert service is distinctly limited. Since the school year ends on June 30 the present law therefore provides but twenty days' notice of dismissal for a group of highly specialized public servants whose work is essentially altruistic and whose salaries

have hitherto left little margin for saving. Moreover, by bringing the great bulk of teacher unemployment at one time of the year, the law tends to put teachers into the position of bidding against one another for positions without the safeguard of even a standard minimum wage or reliable knowledge of the facts of supply and demand. Such a method of getting the service of the men and women on whom the future of America rests is intolerable in the extreme.

Further, the teacher is engaged primarily in the making of citizens, and citizens are not made in one year or in two years. Efficient education involves something more than blind pursuit of a stereotyped course of study; it means a gradual development of abilities and a careful moulding of character. The uncertainty connected with the annual contract system robs the teacher of the incentive to adapt her methods to individual needs. It dulls the idealism that should normally attach to her work. It makes teaching a mere job rather than a profession; it interests the teacher in the job, as a job, rather than in the objects for which the job exists. Teachers, like other workers, show up best when they can look forward to turning out a finished article. Existing tenure laws in California tend to put teaching in the same category with casual labor.

But the most terrible indictment of the present law is the ease with which it may be used to persecute perfectly competent teachers. It lends itself to autocracy in school administration. The determination of the teacher's employment is absolutely in the hands of the Board of Education, whose official adviser is the school superintendent, who in a large school system can know little of his teachers except as reports are made by principals or supervisors. Woe to the teacher, therefore, who dares to offend her official superiors. She must laugh when they laugh, and weep when they weep. When they whisper "Robber" she must shout "Thief." "Insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher" admit of definitions that cover almost anything. To offer an honest suggestion for the good of administrative policy, to pay insufficient deference to the son of the president of the school board, to exercise the right of choice as to a boarding-place or as to the method of dressing the hair have all been deemed sufficient grounds on which to drop teachers of undoubted pedagogical attainment. On June 10, the Board of Education and a few administrative officers, often the Board and the school superintendent alone, sit as complainants, witnesses, judges, and jury, and the accused teacher is sentenced to exile without having the legal right to know even the charge brought against her!

Nor does the iniquity of the present law end with the teacher's dismissal. Let her seek employment elsewhere, and she is invariably required to give as reference the name of her last

Phone Market 2139

M. WEINER & SONFINE TAILORING
The Union TailorAlso a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif.

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIESOpen evenings and Sundays until noon
Cor. 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

**ADD THAT FINAL TOUCH
OF COMFORT TO
YOUR HOME**FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

Your credit is good

M. Friedman & Co.271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON
Quality Home Outfits on Credit**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

Summerfield & HainesUNION-MADE
CLOTHINGCor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS**The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society**

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Federal Reserve System

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1920

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$69,878,147.01

66,338,147.01

1,000,000.00

2,540,000.00

343,536.85

At the Big Red Clock
and the Chimes**Sorensen Co.**

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

Phone Kearny 2017

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

REPAIRINGThe One Price Jewelry Store
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

school superintendent! Having once offended she is likely to find herself virtually blacklisted. For failure to satisfy the mere caprice of a petulant superior officer her living must be jeopardized. Yet California wants independent, fearless citizens, who, as Professor Hoxie points out, are "capable of questioning the fundamentals of current thinking." Such citizens are not produced by schools manned by teachers who become either vacillating, overawed, or indifferent.

In the matter of tenure for teachers the State of California is lagging behind some other states and cities of the Union. Since 1913 Oregon has had a law applicable to present and future school districts of 20,000 population, providing for permanency of position after two years' probation. In New Jersey after employment for three consecutive years, a teacher's position is permanent during good behavior and efficiency. In Rhode Island, after a probationary period, a teacher receives what is called a "permanent" appointment. New York City has a special tenure statute, as also have Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cambridge, Cleveland, Jersey City, New Haven, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Providence, and San Francisco. The great advantage of the San Francisco Tenure Law was forcibly demonstrated in the reinstatement of Principal Addicott after his recent attempted dismissal by the Board of Education.

COOKS' HELPERS INSTALL.

Al Lang has been elected to the office of Secretary by the Cooks' Helpers to succeed Alfred Price, whose term has expired, and George P. Brown was re-elected business agent. The installation of officers took place at the regular meeting last Wednesday.

GOING FORWARD.

(By United Labor Press of California.)

Commencing January 3 the Los Angeles Central Labor Council will maintain practically day and night service in its office, the secretary of the precinct organization, who heretofore has occupied separate quarters in the Labor Temple, having been selected as assistant secretary of the central body and instructed to consolidate his office with that of the Council. As a result of this arrangement it will be possible for the representative of any union to secure co-operation after the usual working hours. It is believed this plan greatly will assist small organizations which cannot afford the services of business agents, as their members now can come to the Labor Temple in the evenings and consult with the council's secretary or his assistant.

In order that the office of the Central Labor Council may be devoted exclusively to the affairs of the affiliated unions, the bookkeeping department of "The Citizen," the official paper of the labor movement, will be moved to another floor of the Labor Temple, to quarters now jointly occupied by the advertising and editorial departments of the paper.

These changes emphasize the fact that organized labor of Los Angeles recognizes the value of concentration as well as organization and education.

SPY CHIEF INDICTED.

Robert J. Foster, chief of the spy system maintained by the National Erectors' Association and other anti-union organizations of employers, has been indicted by a grand jury. He refused to produce records of his spy activities asked by the New York building trust probers.

Foster has offices adjoining those of Walter Drew, attorney for the union busters.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES **BANK OF ITALY** SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DECEMBER 30, 1920
RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$40,555,851.91	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	54,571,764.30	\$95,127,616.21
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$16,293,881.00	
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	11,761,983.72	
Other Bonds.....	8,813,582.47	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	330,000.00	
TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES.....		\$37,199,447.19
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$ 6,506,874.33	
Cash and Due from other Banks.....	11,133,820.04	
TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....		\$17,640,694.37
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults.....	5,050,335.99	
Other Real Estate Owned.....	300,853.71	
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....	978,927.86	
Interest Earned but not Collected.....	846,154.56	
Employees' Pension Fund (Carried on Books at).....	1.00	
Other Resources.....	320,654.19	
Total Resources.....		\$157,464,685.08

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS.....		\$140,993,545.37
*Capital Paid in.....	\$9,000,000.00	
Surplus.....	2,125,000.00	
Undivided Profits.....	1,788,240.24	
TOTAL CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....		12,913,240.24
Dividends Unpaid.....	541,617.71	
Discount Collected but not Earned.....	132,863.67	
Reserved for Taxes and Interest Accrued.....	154,490.23	
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts.....	978,927.86	
Federal Reserve Bank (U. S. Obligations).....	1,750,000.00	

Total Liabilities..... \$157,464,685.08

All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted in above statement.

A. P. Giannini and W. R. Williams, being separately duly sworn each for himself, says that said A. P. Giannini is President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.

A. P. GIANNINI.
W. R. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1920.

THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

*Authorized capital \$10,000,000.00 will be fully paid up July 1, 1921.

†A special dividend of \$900,000.00 was paid July 14, 1920, by the bank for account of its stockholders to the Stockholders Auxiliary Corporation (capital stock owned by the stockholders of the Bank of Italy).

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH

AS SHOWN BY A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OUR RESOURCES

December, 1904.....	\$ 285,436.97	December, 1916.....	\$ 39,805,995.24
December, 1908.....	\$ 2,574,004.90	December, 1919.....	\$137,900,700.30
December, 1912.....	\$11,228,814.56	December, 1920.....	\$157,464,685.08

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 221,788

Savings Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will earn interest from January 1, 1921

WALTER N. BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION STREET
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET



Next Week—Starting Sunday

Lightner Sisters

and

Newton Alexander

William Taylor—The Dancing Mac Donalds
and 10 Vamps

Eddie—CLAYTON & LENNIE—Frank

Elsa Ruegger Langford & Fredrick

WM. MANDEL & CO. WHITFIELD & IRELAND

"ARTISTIC TREAT" TOPICS OF DAY

INTERNATIONAL NEWS ORCHESTRA

Hackett & Delmar

With a Bevy of Beautiful Sales Girls

MATINEE DAILY—25c to \$1. Eves. 25c to \$1.50
Phone Doug. 70—Speculator's Tickets Not Honored

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality —STORES— First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission

605 Kearny 26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

SOCKS DARNED

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



**Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS**

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

SALE OF RED CROSS GOODS.

A statement issued by the War Department completely exonerates the Red Cross from blame and the letter which Secretary Baker sent to Ernest P. Bicknell, acting director foreign operations of the American Red Cross, complete the explanation which all friends of the American Red Cross should know.

The statement made by the War Department is:

"It should be understood that the American Red Cross is not in any way responsible for the recent appearance for sale in the United States of articles bearing the Red Cross label, and made in Red Cross Chapter work rooms. Large quantities of these articles, bespeaking the generous attitude of the American people, were on hand in the various American hospitals in France at the time the Armistice was signed. These articles had already been donated by the Red Cross to the Army. As these hospitals were abandoned and salvaged the various supplies were collected into warehouses. When the bulk sale of all War Department surplus supplies to France was consummated, entire warehouses with non-inventoried contents were turned over in that sale.

"Owing to the rapid withdrawal of troops from France and the necessary abandonment of hospitals and depots of the medical department of the Army it was impossible in all cases to segregate from medical department property such articles as pajamas, blankets, towels, sheeting, etc., which had been in use in hospitals and unused articles, so generously donated by the American Red Cross for use in Army hospitals in France, and to return to that association such articles. Consequently when the surplus army supplies were turned over upon the consummation of the bulk sale to France this property was included with other medical supplies. It is evident, therefore, that the American Red Cross is in no way to blame for conditions over which that association had no control.

"In connection with the foregoing press items in regard to American Red Cross property, it should be recalled that by Act of Congress, approved July 11, 1919 the Secretary of War was 'authorized to place at the disposal of the American Red Cross such medical and surgical supplies and supplementary and dietary foodstuffs used in the treatment of the sick and injured now in Europe and designed for, but which are not now essential to the needs of the American Expeditionary Forces or needed for use in military hospitals in the United States or as military or hospital stores for the Army of the United States, to be used by said American Red Cross as it shall determine, to relieve and supply the pressing needs of the people of the countries involved in the late war.' In response to this authority there was actually turned over to the American Red Cross, reserved through agreement with the French Government, supplies estimated at nearly \$10,000,000.00 in value, taken from the stocks in France before turning such stocks over to the French Government. The stocks reserved for the American Red Cross included, in great quantities, articles of the kind referred to in the press articles mentioned, as well as War Department surplus medical supplies."

Secretary Baker's letter to Mr. Bicknell:

"In making the so-called bulk sale to France no inventories were furnished covering Red Cross property, although there were no doubt large quantities of supplies on hand at the various hospitals as well as in warehouses. However, it was not considered practicable, from the War Department's standpoint, to place any restrictions on the French Government as to the manner in which it should dispose of articles thus acquired. The sale, therefore, by France of such Red Cross stores as were turned over to them has perhaps been made without knowledge of the embarrass-

ment that would ensue to the original donor, the American Red Cross. I believe that the French Government will co-operate fully in minimizing copy of your letter to the State Department, with a suggestion that it be brought to the attention of the local French representatives, and shall promptly advise you upon receipt of their answer.

"I am certain that a full understanding of the circumstances surrounding these sales will absolve the Red Cross from any adverse criticism."

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal—boost his union label, card or button.



Our Distributing System

"Anacreon and Moore have sung of wine,
Simonides and Byron chanted love;
The former couple held the cup divine,
Venus, to bless the latter, smiled above;
I scarcely like to venture to define
The themes on which some other poets
throve;
But neither vestal chant nor vinous sally
Has touched, that I remember, on Spring
Valley."
—The Argonaut, April 1, 1877.

To solve the many service problems presented by our city of hills located at the tip of a peninsula remote from water sources, San Francisco draws constantly on three main distributing reservoirs and fourteen auxiliary reservoirs and tanks.

When the principal distributing reservoirs—Laguna Honda, University Mound and College Hill—were constructed, they rendered ample service to consumers at high and low levels.

As population climbed the highest hills of San Francisco, additional reservoirs, tanks and pumps were added to the distributing system.

The highest elevation at which water service was given used to be 365 feet; now it is 760 feet above sea level.

No other city in the United States has dwellings at such a wide range of elevations as San Francisco.

The problems involved in distributing water in sufficient volume, at good pressure, to high and low levels, have been solved so successfully, that our distributing system is the admiration of engineers everywhere.

"All parts of San Francisco not exceeding 350 feet above the city base will be supplied with water from these Spring Valley Works without machinery."—Henry G. Langley, 1861.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

STATEMENT
of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities
OF
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY
(HIBERNIA BANK)

DATED SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 31, 1920

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$15,347,600.00), of the State of California and the Cities and Counties thereof (\$12,697,400.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,000,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the County of Bergen, New Jersey (\$200,000.00), of the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (\$90,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$645,000.00), of the City of Cleveland (\$100,000.00), of the City of Albany (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul (\$100,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia (\$350,000.00), of the City of San Antonio, Texas (\$72,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$33,324,431.94
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$1,768,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$1,486,594.51), Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds (\$2,302,000.00), Municipal Notes (\$155,000.00), and Bankers Acceptances (\$1,804,590.86), the actual value of which is.....	6,878,831.50
3—Cash on Hand.....	3,116,690.68
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	29,645,697.21
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and Washington.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	487,611.04
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$409,246.26), and in the Counties of Alameda (\$32,287.05), San Mateo (\$30,985.58), Los Angeles (\$73,685.98), and Contra Costa (\$33,055.36), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	579,260.23
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	979,112.56
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$75,011,635.16

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$72,473,122.92
Number of Depositors	80,849
Average Deposit	\$896.39
2—Reserve Fund, Actual Value.....	2,538,512.24
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$75,011,635.16

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By E. J. TOBIN, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

E. J. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

E. J. TOBIN, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1921.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

ASSAIL "OPEN" SHOP POLICY.

The "open" shop is closed to members of labor unions and is an attempt to crush organized labor.

The above summarizes the views of the commission on church and special service of the Council of the Churches of Christ in America on the present activity of anti-union employers. The council consists of 31 evangelical bodies, and has issued a statement voicing "the representative Protestant view of the 'open' shop drive," which, it declares, is "in thorough accord with the recent utterances of the National Catholic Welfare Council."

"The relation between employers and workers throughout the United States," says the commission "are seriously affected at this moment by a campaign which is being conducted for the 'open' shop policy—the so-called American plan of employment. These terms are now being frequently used to designate establishments that are definitely anti-union. Obviously, a shop of this kind is not an 'open' shop, but a closed shop—closed against members of labor unions.

"We feel impelled to call public attention to the fact that a very wide-spread impression exists that the present 'open' shop campaign is inspired in many quarters by this antagonism to union labor. Many disinterested persons are convinced that an attempt is being made to destroy the organized labor movement. Any such attempt must be viewed with apprehension by fair-minded people."

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

FOR THE JOY OF
FINE VIGOROUS HEALTH
EAT
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

OUR GREATEST JANUARY SALE IS NOW IN FULL SWING

A SHOE SALE that offers you High Quality Footwear at lower Sale Prices than you even anticipated.

VAST QUANTITIES of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Thousands upon Thousands of pairs, at the

**Greatest Reductions
In Our History**



See Our Windows **Philadelphia Shoe Co** See Our Windows
B. KATSEHINSKI
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

RENEW AGREEMENT.

Michaels, Stern & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., have renewed their agreement with the United Garment Workers of America and declare it their belief that it is "for the best interests of the workers and of the industry itself that the relations between the firm and the union be continued."

"To that end," say these employers, "we encourage and advise our employees to join the union, and we urge all members to be prompt in the payment of their dues and attend all the meetings of the union and to take an active part in its proceedings, in order that the union may truly represent the general attitude of the majority of our employees."

"We are confident that a representative organization of employees in which the great majority take an active interest, and through which their purposes and desires may be fairly ascertained and expressed, will be helpful in continuing the good-will and co-operation now existing between the firm and our employees, to the well-being of all concerned."

WAREHOUSE AND CEREAL WORKERS.

At the annual election of Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union, Local 38-44, I. L. A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Edw. Newman; vice-president, Wm. Brown; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Kuhn; guard, D. Tieman; business agent, V. Leheney; executive committee, Nick Kramer, Edw. Newman, J. J. Kuhn, V. Leheney, Tom Collins, Jack Hickey, Chris Faulhaber, D. Tieman; trustees, Nick Kramer, Tom Collins, Jack Hickey, Chas. Teasland, Joe Lewis; delegates to the S. F. Labor Council, Edw. Newman, Thos. Comber, V. Leheney, Nick Kramer, Chris Faulhaber, J. J. Kuhn, Jack Hickey; delegates to Waterfront Workers' Federation, Edw. Newman, V. Leheney, J. J. Kuhn.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

ALAMEDA COUNTY ITEMS.

A proposed legislative measure to license all electrical workers has been taken up for investigation by the Building Trades Council of Alameda County. The measure has been repudiated by Electrical Workers' Union No. 595, of Oakland, as being inimical to the best interests of labor in the electrical trades. It is to be brought up at the coming session of the Legislature.

The newly-organized Auto Mechanics' Union has been given jurisdiction over all garages and auto repair shops in Contra Costa County by the Machinists' Union of the county. The new organization now has control of both Alameda and Contra Costa counties and is growing by leaps and bounds.

ORGANIZER FLORELL.

E. G. Florell, secretary of the Cooks and Waiters' Local No. 572, recently received his certificate from the American Federation of Labor appointing him organizer for Stockton and vicinity.

Brother Florell is very proud of the honor and of the confidence placed in him by the Federation and has planned out a campaign of very active work for the labor movement.

Organizer Florell's selection by the American Federation of Labor is in just recognition of his activities in the labor field and his district embraces all the surrounding territory with Stockton as his headquarters. Congratulations.

PETERSON ACCUSED.

Walter J. Peterson, formerly chief of police of Oakland, who is now in the employ of a Bay district employers' association, was recently accused by City Attorney Hagen, of Oakland, of having "stood in" with bunko men while a police official, during a hearing of Peterson's demands for back pay. Hagen asked him if it was not a fact that he got a percentage of the proceeds of bunko he allowed to "work." Peterson was expelled from the Oakland police department on charges of neglect of duty.

BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS.

Bill Posters and Billers, Local No. 44, has elected the following officers for the year 1921: H. Morrison, president; E. C. Surrhyn, vice-president; J. Berry financial secretary; B. A. Brundage, recording secretary; Chas. Tighe, treasurer; A. A. Bianchi, business agent; S. Flaherty, assistant business agent; A. Johnson, sergeant-at-arms; O. Paetzold, W. Flynn, J. Oehme, trustees; W. Flynn, O. Paetzold, members of executive board; B. A. Brundage, H. Morrison, delegates to S. F. Labor Council; A. A. Bianchi, B. A. Brundage, P. Harkins, delegates to S. F. Theatrical Federation; B. A. Brundage and G. L. Howard, delegates to S. F. Label Section; M. Holland, Oakland business agent; M. Holland, J. Baumgarten, delegates to Oakland Labor Council; C. G. Henry, Van Buehrer, A. C. Schurtz, delegates to Oakland Theatrical Federation. Present wages on the Pacific Coast for members of the craft are, for bill posters \$44 a week, and for billers \$40 a week. Forty-four hours constitute a week.

TO PROTECT TEACHERS.

Protection of competent public school teachers against politicians on school boards is a leading activity of the American Federation of Teachers.

"There can be little doubt," says President Stillman, "that tenure-of-office legislation is an essential, if not the essential, in securing one of our primary purpose—to raise the standard of the teaching profession by securing conditions essential to the best professional service."

"This subject calls for careful attention now, not only because of the arbitrary dismissal of competent teachers, but also because of the evident intention of certain school authorities to weaken if possible the few tenure provisions now in existence."

CALIFORNIA DEFEATS PRINCETON.

West triumphed over East in the first national intercollegiate debate last Wednesday night when the University of California debating team defeated the Princeton University by a vote of 2-1. The judges were Chief Justice F. N. Angellotti of the Supreme Court and Justices W. H. Langdon and F. H. Kerrigan of the District Court of Appeal.

The University of California defended the negative of the question, "Resolved: That Congress Should Pass Laws Prohibiting Strikes in Essential Industries, Constitutionality Conceded."

For California the speakers were A. E. Webb of Oakland, A. E. Murphy of Napa and Merris Ankrum of Los Angeles. Princeton's debaters were Charles Denby, J. F. Curris and R. M. Warner.

Professor H. R. Hatfield, Dean of the Faculties of the State University, presided.

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDINGOn the
EASIEST TERMSEASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
StampSMOKE
UNION MADE
CIGARS